

IFIL reports Israeli building

VER, Southern Lebanon, Jan. 8 (R)—Israeli troops in tanks and half-track vehicles are making regular night patrols inside Lebanon, United Nations sources said today. It was the first time of regular Israeli patrols in Southern Lebanon since Israel's withdrawal from the area after their invasion last March. The sources said the Israelis were operating in 10-man units along a line parallel to the Israeli border and running west from the village of Ramiye.

Captain Olivier Fabre, commander of a 130-man French unit of troops stationed in the village, said 18 Sherman tanks had been about three weeks ago in the Debel area kilometres east of the Israeli border.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 9, 1979 — SAFAR 10, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Egypt softens stand, insists on self-rule for Palestinians

Jan. 8 (R)—Egypt has softened its stand on the key of dispute with Israel over a treaty but still insists on a self-rule for Palestinian self-rule, foreign ministry source said today.

The absence of such a timetable would make the peace treaty a separate agreement and as such unacceptable to Egypt, the foreign ministry source said.

Reports of a softening in the Egyptian position were carried by two main Cairo newspapers—the semi-official Al-Ahram and the influential Al-Gomhuria.

On the key points of dispute with Israel, the source said Dr. Khalil made it clear in his letter to Mr. Vance that Egypt would accept the U.S. interpretation of Article 6 of the draft treaty.

This interpretation affirms Egypt's right to meet its obligations under the 1951 collective Arab Defence Pact in the event of an armed aggression against any Arab state.

The present draft sets the bilateral pact between Egypt and Israel above any other treaty Egypt may have signed.

The official source said Egypt would settle for an exchange of letters with the U.S. over this article.

The clause in question reads: "Subject to article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the parties under the present treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this treaty will be binding and implemented."

The official source said however that the letters would have to be signed the same day of the treaty and be part of it.

Dr. Khalil's letter to Mr. Vance also demanded a rewording of Clause 4 of Article 4 of the present draft, the official source said.

The clause reads: "The security arrangements provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at the request of either party be reviewed and amended by mutual agreement of the parties."

Egypt has demanded that security arrangements be reviewed after a specific period of time, the source said.

On the exchange of diplomatic relations Egypt would accept implementation of this in stages, the source said. Previously Egypt had insisted on only establishing diplomatic relations after implementation of Palestinian self-rule.

Now Egypt would accept an exchange of low-level diplomats after the completion of the first stage of Israeli withdrawal in Sinai, he said.

Israel has so far refused to link the treaty to any specific timetable for the Palestinians. Egypt argues that a specific timetable would guarantee a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

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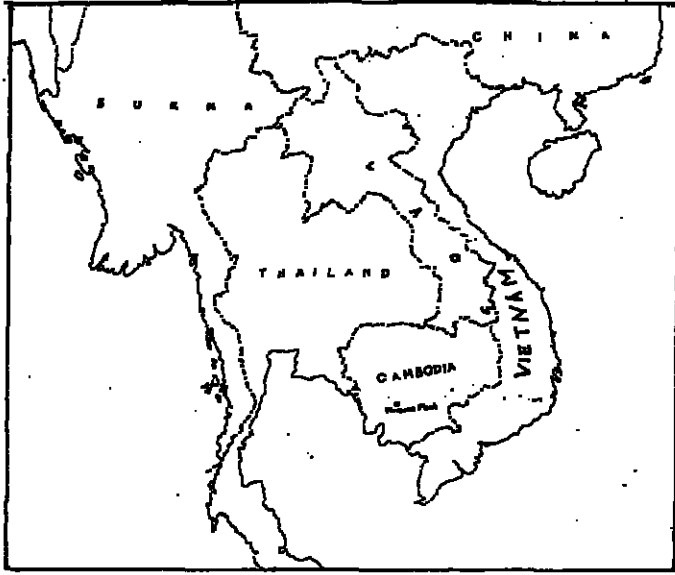
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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»



First step to bring Iran to bay; martial law lifted in Shiraz

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (R)—Parts of the city of Tabriz in Northwest Iran were ablaze today after rioters set fire to cinemas, banks and houses on a day of mourning which closed down a country already paralysed by months of protest against the Shah.

Radio Iran said it appeared to be one of the worst days of arson in a year of nation-wide street unrest.

Troops were helping firemen put out the fires in an attempt to stop them spreading, the radio said.

The new Social Democrat government of Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar meanwhile announced it was lifting martial law in the southern city of Shiraz from tomorrow "as the first step in the removal of martial law all over the country."

Twelve cities have been under martial law for the past four months.

In Tehran, parliamentary sessions to pave the way for full constitutional approval of Dr. Bakhtiar's government were postponed—apparently also putting back plans for Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to go abroad for a holiday.

Iran's military command confirmed today that Gen. Gholamali Oveissi had resigned as chief of the army's ground forces.

Gen. Oveissi, who was also Tehran's martial law administrator, left for the United States last week after apparently failing to persuade the Shah to take stronger measures against street demonstrators.

The military command also said that Gen. Gholamreza Azhari, who was prime minister for 57 days, left the country today to have treatment for a heart attack he suffered on Dec. 20.

There was no immediate official confirmation of a newspaper report that Tehran's police chief, Gen. Mohammed Jawad Mowlavi, had flown to the United States—also for treatment for heart trouble.

Radio Iran announced that Dr. Bakhtiar, appointed prime minister by the Shah last week, would not present his 14-man cabinet and programme to the Majlis (lower house) till Thursday, instead of tomorrow as earlier announced.

The Senate would not meet till next Saturday, instead of Wednesday as expected, the radio added. But gave no reasons for postponement of the two sessions.

The delay means Dr. Bakhtiar would not be confirmed in office till next week. Votes of confidence by both houses are required under the constitution.

This also means that the Shah's holiday, which he has said he needs after the strain of months of mounting protest against him, could not be expected to start till then at the earliest.

A palace spokesman said the 59-year-old monarch would definitely not leave the country till Dr. Bakhtiar had been confirmed in office, and there were no plans for an early departure.

There had earlier been strong speculation that the Shah might go abroad this week, possibly even today or tomorrow, for a holiday which would also appease hostility against him and give a chance for a last-ditch political solution to the crisis threatening his throne.

Demonstrators took to the streets of Tehran and a dozen other towns today, some shouting "the Shah must go" and "death to the Shah", on a day of mourning for recent riot victims called by opposition religious and political leaders.

The call for a day of mourning—in effect, another day of protest against the Shah—first came from the monarch's exiled

chief political enemy, Ayatollah (religious leader) Ruhollah Khomeini.

Tens of thousands of people massed at the big Behesht Zahra cemetery, south of Tehran to mourn riot victims, shouting slogans against the monarch.

Troops stayed away from the cemetery and only isolated shooting incidents were reported in the capital.

Turbaned Moslem clergy at the cemetery urged demonstrators to say calm and, instead of pursuing a witch-hunt against people associated with the Shah's once-absolute rule, to take their grievances to the clergy.

The clergy's appeal for calm followed the burning by angry crowds of two houses of alleged officers of the Savak secret police in Tehran at the weekend.

Several injuries were reported during today's demonstrations in clashes between security forces and protesters in the central city of Yazd.

Saudi strikes 30 firms off blacklist

JEDDAH, Jan. 8 (R)—More than 30 American and European companies have been removed from the list of firms boycotted by Saudi Arabia for having business dealings with Israel, according to the official Gazette received here today.

The gazette, published in Mecca, said the firms taken off the blacklist included France's Inter-technique and its subsidiaries, among them Deutsch Inter-technique GmbH (West Germany), and Inter-technique Ltd. (Britain).

Sweden's Luxor Industri AB and its subsidiaries were also crossed off the list.

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Pro-Vietnam 'People's Committee' set up Rebels 'liberate', control Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (Agencies)—Hanoi Radio said today that rebel forces have liberated Kampuchea (Cambodia) after a lightning offensive and set up a people's revolutionary committee to govern the country under a pro-Vietnamese insurgent leader.

Heng Samrin was named in the broadcast as chairman of the eight-man committee assuming power in Phnom Penh after the reported flight of Prime Minister Pol Pot and other government leaders.

Radio monitors in Bangkok said they heard a clandestine broadcast by insurgents earlier in the day claiming that the Vietnam-backed rebels had taken over the whole of Kampuchea in the 13-day offensive which brought the fall of the capital yesterday.

But the report of total victory was not repeated in later broadcasts by the rebel station during the day and evening.

Hanoi Radio, quoting the rebel news agency SPK, said the formation of the revolutionary committee was announced in a statement issued in Phnom Penh by Chairman Heng.

"Revolutionary power now belongs to the Kampuchean people," the statement said.

The statement did not describe the council as a government, although it referred to the responsibilities assigned to its members as ministers.

Only three of the eight members of the revolutionary committee named in Phnom Penh were known outside Kampuchea—Chairman Heng, Mun Sen, assigned to handle foreign policy, and Chea Sim, made responsible for internal affairs.

Che Sim was vice-chairman of the central committee of the rebel movement set up just over a month ago.

But the Vietnamese official radio did not carry any insurgent claim of total victory. Its most recent broadcasts said the rebels have captured many cities and vast rural areas, but stopped short of declaring that all of Kampuchea was under the control of anti-government forces.

SPK, constantly quoted by Hanoi Radio, said fighting was still going on in some areas.

The rebel broadcast heard by Bangkok monitors said: "12:30, Sunday, January 7, 1979, marks the greatest victory in Kampuchean history as Phnom Penh and all the provinces of Kampuchea were liberated."

There were conflicting reports on the whereabouts of Prime Minister Pol Pot and other leaders of the government which took power in 1975.

Radio Hanoi quoted western reports that two planes were sent from Peking to take out the Kampuchean leaders together with Chinese diplomats.

But Thai officials said the Chinese ambassador to Phnom Penh was among a large group of Chinese who arrived today at the border crossing of Aranyaprathet.

Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today bitterly attacked Vietnam for invading his country, but at the same time made it plain he had little sympathy for the government there.

The prince, who said he had been a virtual prisoner in Phnom Penh since stepping down as head of state three years ago, declared that he would continue to support the Kampuchean government of Premier Pol Pot as a symbol of independence and resistance to Vietnam.

He also said he had been promised by Chinese Senior Vice-premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) that China was determined to support the Pol Pot government with all types of aid to help it regain power.

But the prince added: "As far as the military intervention of China is concerned, Mr. Deng did not say anything precise."

Prince Sihanouk accused Moscow of being instrumental in planning and launching the war against his country, and warned that if Vietnam were allowed to swallow Cambodia—and later Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore—the balance of power in the world would change in favour of the Soviet bloc.

Prince Sihanouk called for a United Nations military force to expel the Vietnamese from Cambodia, or else throw Vietnam out of the world body. He said the Hanoi government should also be ousted from the non-aligned movement.

The Thai prime minister told reporters that guerrilla warfare which Mr. Pol Pot earlier pledged to wage to the end was still going on, but he declined to say where.

Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok said government troops, pushed out of the northeast in the first days of the lightning assault by pro-Vietnam forces which began on Dec. 25, were retreating west from the Mekong.

General Kriangsak's statement that Kampuchean leaders were still somewhere on the west bank, prompted speculation among the sources that Mr. Pol Pot might indeed try to wage a protracted guerrilla war.

The sources said they had heard that the government had prepared guerrilla bases with stockpiles of food and arms in the vast jungles of Kampuchea in preparation for such a war.

Prince Sihanouk confirmed in scraps of paper that they pasted to flagpoles and the walls of the monument.

The mourning reflected the widespread esteem of Chou and his moderate policies. In comparison only five wreaths appeared in honour of Chairman Mao Tse tung on the second anniversary of his death last September.

The last big open display of mourning for Chou in April 1976, during a festival when Chinese honour the dead, ended in bloody riots when the authorities removed wreaths laid in the square.

The riots were declared counter-revolutionary at the time. But the verdict was reversed in November and the 1976 outburst was termed heroic by the Peking municipal communist party in a decision which launched China's current free speech campaign.

This began with demands for punishment of officials who put down the riots, moved on to criticism of Mao and is now centered on the question of human rights and democracy.

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If ministers discuss trade

Jan. 8 (R)—Trade ministers of Gulf states began a conference here today to trade and economic co-ordination among them, the official Press Agency reported.

The conference chairman, Trade Minister Dr. Sulei Al Salim told the meeting that the states depended on oil as source of revenue and this red close coordination in trade and economic fields, the agency said.

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Al Salim urged Gulf states to hand turned between them and technical cooperation agreements in industrial, agricultural and other fields, the agency said.

A conference is attended by Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

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Israel to take in 100 Vietnamese refugees

MANILA, Jan. 8 (R)—Israel is to send a special plane to pick up about 100 Vietnamese from the more than 2,300 stranded on a barge in Manila Bay for almost two weeks, a United Nations official said today. Werner Blatter, representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, added however that the Commissioner's office had not yet received details of the criteria laid down by Israel for accepting refugees. Sixteen of the 2,318 aboard the freighter Tung An came ashore today. Ten of them are going to France for resettlement while the other six will travel to New Zealand. Talks are taking place for 50 more to go to France, which will this month also take in 206 Vietnamese rescued earlier by a French freighter and now in the Fabella resettlement centre.

30 casualties reported in Rhodesia guerrilla attack

USAKA, Jan. 8 (R)—Black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front said today they have destroyed an ammunition dump in Northern Rhodesia, killing 19 soldiers and wounding 13. The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) said its fighters carried out the attack last Saturday using rockets and mortar fire. The statement, issued amid signs that increasing numbers of Zambia-based ZAPU guerrillas were moving south towards the Zambezi river border with Rhodesia, said only that the ammunition dump was situated "in the northern operation zone." ZAPU is allied with the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the Patriotic Front Alliance fighting to overthrow Prime Minister Ian Smith's biracial government in Salisbury.

Rembrandt painting reported stolen

PARIS, Jan. 8 (R)—Armed burglars took a Rembrandt and nine other paintings in a raid on the apartment of an 88-year-old widow here last night, police said today. Two masked men overpowered a maid and tied Mrs. Louise Mellerio to a chair with scarves before making off with the paintings, furs, books and cash. Police said the value of the haul was still being calculated.

Naga attacks claim 40 dead in NE India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (R)—The death toll in a Naga guerrilla attack on villages in remote Northeastern India rose to 40 today following the discovery of 10 more bodies, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported. It quoted the chief secretary of Assam State as saying that the Nagas burned down over 300 houses during last Friday's raids on five villages. He said more than 15,000 people were made homeless. The Nagas have been fighting for independence for more than 25 years.

East Germany dominates women's swimming meet

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, Jan. 8 (R)—East Germany dominated a women's international swimming meet over the weekend as its sensational swimming trio—Barbara Krause, Andrea Pollack and Petra Schneider—scored two individual event victories each. The trio's outstanding performance, combined with their team victory in an earlier 400-yard freestyle relay, gave East Germany seven victories in the weekend's 14 events. U.S. swimmers won five events.

On Chou's 3rd death anniversary crowds call for human rights

PEKING, Jan. 8 (R)—Tens of thousands of people gathered at the centre of Peking today to mourn Premier Chou En lai on the third anniversary of his death and make fierce calls for democracy and human rights in China.

The crowds flocked to Tien An Men square throughout the day to commemorate Chou and the pilgrimage seemed likely to last for days.

They stopped outside the compound where China's leaders live to shout their demands.

In a good natured turnout with no weeping, the people milled around Tien An Men square inspecting hundreds of wreaths, poems and posters praising Chou.

"The greatest of great men" proclaimed one huge sign on the martyrs monument in the centre of the square.

"His loyal bones have turned into rains that nurture the four modernisations (of agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence)," proclaimed the caption to a large photo of the late premier.

Young people excitedly wrote poems eulogising the premier on

scrap of paper that they pasted to flagpoles and the walls of the monument.

The mourning reflected the widespread esteem of Chou and his moderate policies. In comparison only five wreaths appeared in honour of Chairman Mao Tse tung on the second anniversary of his death last September.

The last big open display of mourning for Chou in April 1976, during a festival when Chinese honour the dead, ended in bloody riots when the authorities removed wreaths laid in the square.

The riots were declared counter-revolutionary at the time. But the verdict was

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Fighting other people's wars

In a war waged almost completely out of view of the rest of the world, Cambodian rebels backed by Vietnam have apparently managed to overrun large parts of Cambodia, capture the capital, Phnom Penh, and drive the shadowy 45-month old government of Premier Pol Pot into the bush.

The rebels are calling it the "liberation" of Cambodia from a "reactionary, dictatorial clique." As such, it was a guerrilla victory achieved with a speed much in contrast with the protracted nationalist struggles we have witnessed in such places as southern Africa, the western Sahara and Eritrea. The difference was obviously made by the intervention of massive Vietnamese firepower—armour, infantry, artillery and air power—on the side of the rebels.

The country that styled itself Democratic Kampuchea was an enigma from the start. We have heard much—but know little for sure—about what has gone on within its fragile borders since 1975: we know that the once throbbing capital of Phnom Penh had been emptied of its population at the outset (and thus cannot have been very difficult for the rebels to capture); that the entire population of the country had been enlisted in an unprecedented rural work campaign; that the regime had outlawed money and the possession of all property apart from the clothes on its people's backs. We have less hard evidence about the allegations of genocide—charges that as many as a million people had died since the revolution—although Pol Pot had conceded that virtually the entire former political and military elite had been eliminated; one British academic who supported the regime and who did not believe the genocide reports and who went to Cambodia to prove his claims was himself murdered a few days ago in Phnom Penh, apparently by an insurgent unit to prove the impending collapse of the regime's authority.

Indochina is clearly still paying the price for the horrific damage done to its societies and cultures by the war in Vietnam (and Cambodia and Laos) of the 1960s and early '70s. Suffering people, from the Vietnamese "boat people" to the children forcibly employed in the fields of Cambodia, are a legacy of a tragic period which rests heavily on Western, particularly American, consciences.

But now other outside powers are involved in manipulating these people's destinies. China strongly backed Cambodia, and continues to support the ambitious Prince Sihanouk, who has taken his country's case to the world even while dissociating himself from the Pol Pot regime which once imprisoned him. The Soviet Union strongly supports Vietnam, and is more wary than ever about China's intentions since Peking's great opening to the West.

If even half the things we have heard about life in Democratic Kampuchea in recent years turn out to have been true, then all humane people must cautiously hope that this dark era has ended. But it is now up to the "liberators" truly to liberate, if they are to prove that this is not just another proxy war waged by imperialism in a new guise.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA' editorially Monday charges that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine refugees (UNRWA) is seeking to gradually liquidate its services for the refugees for political motives. The newspaper was referring to the recent UNRWA measures of reducing salaries of its staff and cutting its public services on the pretext of budget deficit. It describes these measures as "a serious phenomenon that can only be interpreted as being concurrent with the present Middle East peace negotiations to its services when these negotiations have ended."

AL DUSTOUR thinks that the recent political upheavals in Iran and Turkey have prompted the three Camp David parties, Israel, Egypt and the U.S. to take stock of their respective positions and forego some of their declared conditions with the aim of reaching a quick agreement that protects them from these "storms".

Israel, apparently afraid of losing the Iranian oil supplies, is interested in concluding an accord with Egypt so that it may make good part of its losses from the Sinai oil. Egypt on the other hand is concerned about the situation in Iran as expressed by President Anwar Sadat in his meeting with a U.S. congressional delegation: Cairo may now feel that it is time to bring pressure on Israel.

The U.S. feels that an early signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has become a "strategic necessity" dictated by the present and potential changes in Western Asia as well as by its competition with the Soviet Union over the oil resources and the international waterways in the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. But, the newspaper says, the three Camp David parties, in their feverish efforts to conclude a peace treaty, forget that such an eventuality might lead to opposite results and draw the region nearer to what they have been trying to avoid falling into.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiha is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Berliner" directed by Bernard Sinkel and Alf Brustellin. The film begins at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

Yarmouk University hopes to set up 5 community colleges

By Serene R. Farraj
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 6 — "Yarmouk University plans to set up community colleges to cover all regions of Jordan, to serve the community directly," Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University, said in an interview with the Jordan Times yesterday.

Dr. Badran said: "I feel that developing countries have a greater need for community colleges than for universities."

"The ratio of university graduates to community college graduates should be one to three and frequently one to five. However, when we look at developing countries nowadays, we find it to be the other way round."

"In Jordan, my feeling is that the two existing universities, the University of Jordan, which accommodates 10,000 students, and Yarmouk University, which accommodates 20,000, are sufficient to provide university education up to the B.A. and the M.A. levels. Now Jordan should move quickly — not to establish more universities — but to set up community college systems as satellites to the university," Dr. Badran explained.

"If we look into the social and economic development of Jordan within the three or five-year plans, we find a shortage of manpower, which is growing very rapidly these days. We need technicians, skilled people, assistant engineers, assistant doctors, medical technicians, nurses, secretaries, accountants, translators, hotel and restaurant managers, etc."

"For this reason, the establishment of community colleges becomes a must, to link the manpower produced by secondary schools with the manpower pro-

N. Yemeni envoy leaves after delivering message

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—Yemen Arab Republic presidential envoy Yahya Jaghman left for Damascus yesterday after delivering a message to His Majesty King Hussein from N. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The message dealt with current Arab affairs and ways to strengthen bilateral relations.

Delegation to attend youth and sports conference

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—Jordan is to take part in the Arab ministers of youth and sports conference to open in Baghdad on Jan. 15. The Cabinet at its ordinary session yesterday formed Jordan's three-man delegation to the conference which is to be led by Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. During the five-day conference Arab ministers will look into ways for giving better care to sports and youth in their countries and will review the statute of the proposed higher Arab youth and sports council. The Cabinet approved also yesterday the re-lending of a 13.5 million mark loan from the West German Development Bank (KfW) to Jordan Electricity Authority to finance the Aqaba Electricity project.

490 adult education centres opened during school year

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali stated here last night that his ministry opened 490 centres in the current scholastic year 1978/79 to offer education to illiterate adults. Speaking on Jordan Television on the occasion of the Eradication of Illiteracy Day observed today, the minister said that due to the facilities offered nearly 6,000 illiterate people enrolled in these centres which enable them to continue secondary and even university studies. The Ministry of Education is continuing to offer all possible aid to help eradicate illiteracy, Dr. Majali said.

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Arab research institutes open RSS seminar

By a Jordan Times
 Staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 8 A seminar on the management of scientific research, organised jointly by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Kuwait Institute of Research, opened here Sunday. The seminar was designed as a workshop for the exchange of experiences from research institutes and as a forum for discussions on various modes for managing research.

Represented at the talks are experts from the Iraqi Foundation for Scientific Research, the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, the University of Kuwait, the Kuwait Institute for Research, a recently established Saudi Arabian research organisation and the RSS. Also participating are two experts from the Denver Research Institute of the United States.

"This seminar is the first such held in an Arab country where the main issue is the management of research," Dr. Fakhredine Al Daghestani, Deputy Director of the RSS, told the Jordan Times today.

"As there have been many research institutes established in the Arab World recently, with a large number of people involved in research, the talks are of great importance to the region as a whole," he said.

Main topics under discussion are the role of research institutes, project management, contracted research, cost controls, reporting, liaison techniques with industry, problems associated with manpower, training and the selecting of priorities in research projects.

"Everyone is benefitting from the sharing of ideas and systems and we have found many similarities in our approaches," Dr. Al Daghestani said. Participants expect several more seminars like this in the near future.

Counterfeit bills found in West Bank

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—The Jordanian government today issued a statement in connection with the discovery of large amounts of counterfeit banknotes in the occupied West Bank.

Following the discovery, which had been reported by newspapers in the occupied West Bank, the Jordanian government held contacts with Interpol and it was found out that the counterfeit money was all of the old JD 10 bank note bills that had been out of circulation since Oct. 31, 1976.

The statement called on Jordanian citizens not to accept such banknotes.

Old JD 10 bills should only be exchanged at the Central Bank, the statement said.

UNRWA states position on employees' demands

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JT)—The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) issued a press release yesterday concerning demands by some 16,500 of its staff.

The demands for further cost of living payments cannot be met at present because of the agency's financial position, acting Commissioner-General Alan J. Brown said today.

He was commenting on a series of union pay demands including restoration of cost of living payments which were halved last year as one of several measures to reduce the agency's perennial deficit, estimated at more than \$25 million for 1979.

Hassan Ibrahim, Tanner discuss UNRWA budget

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim discussed with UNRWA Field Officer for Jordan John Tanner a number of subjects connected with the agency's budget for the current year.

Nearly all the staff of UNRWA are Palestine refugees. The need for economy is dictated by the agency's uncertain and inadequate financing, Mr. Brown said. There is no plan to liquidate UNRWA.

UNRWA depends on voluntary contributions, and income for 1979 so far pledged or expected amounts to about \$126 million, leaving an estimated deficit of more than \$25 million on the proposed expenditure budget of \$151.8 million.

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Old JD 10 bills should only be exchanged at the Central Bank, the statement said.

Arab Potash
 covers
 total cap

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—Jeddah-based Islamic Investment Bank has acquired worth JD 4 million in the Arab Potash Company and shares worth JD 1 million in the Jordan Fertiliser Company, according to agreements signed here.

Signing the two agreements, the bank's manager, Mohammad Ali, and Minister Mohammad APC General Ma Chairman Ali Khassab, the first agreement, as bas and President of Planning Council, Odeh signed the second.

After the signing, Ahmad expressed his agreement with the then economic cooperation between the Jordanian and the Islamic Bank.

In reply Mr. Ali said that with the first agreement the Company now has total capital of JD 65 million, is going to start a scheduled program, and has an estimated total of 10 million, Mr. Khassab said.

Dr. Mohammad today for a two-day visit during which he will discuss with the bank and Islamic affairs of the Central Bank.

Amman corpora approve

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA)—The Financial and the Committees of the Corporation Council approved a proposal for the establishment of a corporation for development of Amman.

The corporation authorised capital of 10 million, is to have a paid up capital of JD 4.5 million with 100 shares, the Housi Pension Fund a holder. The corporation full financial and independence and function on a sound basis, cover its own pay dividends to its shareholders. It will be empowered to issue bonds to the public and generally a normal commercial corporation.

The Financial and the Committees of the Corporation Council approved an amendment to the General Budget, which authorised a \$7 million government loan from the Organisation for Exporting Countries Finance part of the

The Legal Affairs endorsed an amendment to the postal services law. The NCC itself today.

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB

Apologises for not being able to entertain patrons due to redecoration works starting Tuesday Jan. 9, 1979.

Reopening date will be announced later.

EVENTS

The Newsmagazine on the Middle East

ISSUE JAN. 12, 1979

1. GOLD AND THE WORLD ECONOMY
2. MIDDLE EAST: GLOOM AND DOOM FOR 1979?
3. AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI INTERVIEW
4. BEGIN'S YEAR OF SLIDING POPULARITY
5. MOSCOW AND BAGHDAD: FRIENDS AGAIN
6. MOROCCO'S SAHARA PROBLEM

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50 امارات

Jordanian youngsters contribute to Year of the Child book

By Brenda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- "I would like to be a prince and sweep so that I wouldn't have to wash every day... I wish tomorrow I would wake up and find that God had given peace to the world... my wish is to be a king living in any mountains far away from the bustle of city life... they are just some of the wishes of children between the ages of 10 and 16 all round the world who contributed to a German book compiled specially to mark the 1978 as International Year of the Child.

Children from 48 countries including Jordan-- contributed to an anthology which was the idea of Franz Schneider, one of Germany's largest publishing houses, which carried the idea through to the end. Under the title "Ich möchte auf der Wolke segeln" the book is composed completely of children's letters and illustrated with some of the children's paintings. Although all the letters appear in German, many complete letters have been reproduced in the children's own writing. There are pages of Chinese, Japanese, Urdu, and one in Arabic from a Jordanian child. One little letter at the back of the book signed "Charlie" says: "My greatest wish is that there will be enough fuel in America when I go to school."

The combination of handwriting, drawings and print makes a very interesting book of 143 pages.

For the five Jordanian children whose letters appear in the book it began last January when the Institute in Amman organised a children's book exhibition. The books were gifts from German publishing houses to the Goethe Institute's library. One of these publishing houses, Franz Schneider, wrote separately to Dr. Richard Schmied, the director of the institute, to ask him if Jordanian children would be willing to contribute to the anthology. Dr. Schmied inserted notices about the plan in the Goethe Institute's bulletin.

tute's programme for the months of February and March. In all, he received 25 replies, many of which came from the American Community School, where one teacher got her whole class to write letters headed "This I wish with all my heart".

The publishing house had received 2,400 letters by October. All children who sent letters were given a copy of Wilhelm Busch's children's book "Max and Moritz"--a saga of two naughty boys who end up in a mill.

Children whose letters were actually chosen for publication received a copy of Max and Moritz and a copy of the anthology. On Nov. 15 last year the completed book was presented to the Press Club in Germany as Franz Schneider Verlag's contribution to the International Year of the Child. In his presentation speech to the club, Dr. Karl Friedrich Schaefer of the publishing house said the book was an attempt to record what children themselves want, and not what adults say they want. In this respect it seems they have succeeded quite nicely. Unrestrained, many children revealed real cause for concern. Children of the Middle East called for peace and understanding. Japanese children wanted relief from the stress of too much school work. Pakistani children complained of being beaten at school. North American Indians wanted jackets for the cold and books with nice pictures.

Many children expressed a real concern and desire to help the poor and sick of the world, showing a contempt for money. Rana, of Jordan, was one such person. She wrote that there are so many poor and starving people she wished she could help. "We must not forget old people either. I wish all people would think this way... you don't have to be rich to help, money is not everything." Eight-year-old Manal, also from Jordan, wished she could have a bright little canary and "an intelligent parrot which would say good morning to me each day... I'd teach it what I learnt at school and then it would help me to learn," she reasoned. Nine-year-old Bettina, who was

born in Cairo, spent most of her life in the Arab World, and has never seen the snow in Germany. her homeland, wished for just that. I wonder if all children will be as lucky as Bettina. Just two months after she wrote her letter, her parents took her to Germany and to her delight there was still some snow on the ground.

Nasri, 14 years old, from Jordan, wanted all bombs thrown away and the steel from them made into stoves for the poor. He also wished that the oppression of one people by another would end.

The process of getting this unusual book together involved all the diplomatic missions in Bonn. German schools and Goethe Institutes abroad and all German newspapers. Even Deutsche Welle, the German overseas broadcasting association, broadcast messages about the plan in English, Hindi, Urdu, Indonesian, Japanese, Bengali and Chinese.

Ten translators worked on the letters coming in to the publishing house. The final word as to which stories would actually go into the book, after editors had sifted through the bulk of the material, came from Ursula Dotzler, a German authoress and translator, whose main concern was to choose articles that seemed typical of the country and culture of the children who had written them.

As well as being instrumental in the compilation of this anthology for the International Year of the Child, the Goethe Institute have other plans to mark the occasion. In January they are showing three children's films, a programme which will continue throughout the year. Dr. Schmied said there will be at least two children's films a month. Also Ruth Leibnitz, German artist whose work was recently on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, has offered to bring German children's art from the school where she teaches in Germany for an exhibition here.

Let us hope that this year, set aside by the United Nations in honour of the child, will really see some improvement in the lot of underprivileged children throughout the world.

By a Jordan Times
staff reporter

AMMAN--British classical guitarist Julian Byzantine will be performing at the British Council on Wednesday and Thursday evenings this week.

The engagements in Amman are part of an extensive tour that has taken Mr. Byzantine to Australia, New Zealand, the Far East and the Arabian Gulf states since Sept. 7, 1978, and will see him performing in Beirut, Cyprus,

Syria, Turkey, Greece and Malta before he finally returns home in the middle of February.

Although Mr. Byzantine says he always wanted to play Flamenco he has in fact specialised in classical guitar--music from the 16th century to the present day including transcriptions of work written for the harpsicord and lute as well as work written especially for the guitar.

His taste for classical music came as a result of studying with John Williams at the Royal College of Music and with Andres Segovia in Italy; since then he has never seriously tried to master the flamenco technique.

This is not Mr. Byzantine's first visit to Jordan or the Arab World. In fact he was in Jordan on two previous occasions with the British Council.

He has made one record--an L.P. released by EMI three years ago--called Julian Byzantine plays Villa Lobos. Despite the fact that he says he dislikes the recording situation: "It makes me feel stiff," he has plans to make another record of English guitar music this year.

The performances this week will include 16th century Spanish music, Baroque (including Bach and Scarlatti), 19th century work by Giuliani and 20th century Spanish and contemporary English pieces by Lennox Berkeley.

Free tickets are available at the British Council.

Chiha's canvasses are a window into a dream world, but retain reality

By a Jordan Times
staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 8 -- Art lovers braved pouring rain and chilly weather today to attend the opening of an exhibition of paintings by guest artist Ahmad Chiha at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture. Few were sorry they went; the consensus being that it is one of the best exhibits Amman has seen recently.

The brochure for the exhibit says that to stand before Ahmad Chiha's paintings is to look into a dream world. "Each canvas carries you into that dream world -- but you never leave reality," this statement is well borne out. Although ranging from surrealism to cubism, the paintings give a sense of unity-- the colour scheme and colour combinations are partly responsible for this, as is the fact that Mr. Chiha knows exactly what he wants to express, and he does it with the skill of the accomplished artist, dipping at times into what one might call a stream of consciousness brand of surrealism.

One striking feature of Mr. Chiha's style is the unmistakable harmony between the human form and the shapes of man-made objects in the environment, from

the structure of dwellings to the shape of a sail. One haunting human face even emerges from the hills of a cubistic landscape to blend with the houses of a village.

Another motif is "inner explosion", depicted by figures and structures straining with elegance and beauty towards the sun and the sky. Each explosion is a window on the world towards which the artist directs our eyes.

His execution is bold and self-confident, his vision of man is noble and his trust is rich in the dignity of man, as well as the integral nature of his ties with his worldly environment. The human figure is a central and recurrent motif which he uses expressively to full advantage.

Mr. Chiha's technique is smooth and accomplished, his use of colour rich, distinctive and harmonious. He uses the knife in the right places to expose the background and give a multi-faceted effect.

Egyptian-born Mr. Chiha is acquiring a reputation in the Arab world out of proportion with his age. He lives in Beirut and is in Amman at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. He goes on to Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia, where he will also be exhibiting. He has already been on show in several Arab capitals.



Ahmad Chiha is seen in front of some of his paintings at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture Monday. None of the paintings on exhibition have titles.

British classical guitarist to perform in Amman

By a Jordan Times
staff reporter

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Free tickets are available at the British Council.

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AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	4,035	6,600	6,630	6,610
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,396	13,950	14,100	13,960
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	5,345	1,140	1,160	1,150
Our Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	2,165	1,820	1,830	1,830
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	184	0,910	0,930	0,920
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	794	11,300	11,350	11,350
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	203	0,720		0,730
Arab Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	420	4,150	4,500	4,200

Total volume traded, Monday, Jan 8: JD 14,542

Total number of shares traded: 7,207

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	907	180	1980	5,040
	JD 5,000	261	52	1986	5,030

Total volume traded: JD 1,168

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	292.00/294.00
U.K. sterling	592.00/596.00
West German mark	159.00/160.00
Swiss franc	178.40/179.50
French franc	69.30/69.70
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.10/35.30
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	149.50/150.40
Dutch guilder	147.10/148.00
Belgian franc	
(for every ten)	100.60/101.20
Swedish crown	67.30/67.70

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A clown and his ca

Film industry ain't what it used to be

By Norris Willatt

MILAN -- Nearly 100 Italian movie stars recently staged a demonstration outside the headquarters of the Ministry of Tourism and Shows in Rome. Their complaint: Not enough Italian-made films, and too many foreign films masquerading as Italian to claim State subsidies.

Among the participants were actor Gian Maria Volonte, Pino Caruso, Francesco Carnelutti, Lino Capolicchio, actresses Valeria Giamontini, Pamela Villorosi, Carola Stagnaro, Eva Axen and, among directors, Armenia Baducci, whose film *Amo non Amo* has ignited resentment against alleged "foreign infiltration".

The dubbing of this film in Italian, after it had been shot originally with an English sound track, was blocked by the protest of Italian performers, who claimed it ought to have been made in Italian first. Their protest is based, in the first instance, on the employment of foreign actors and actresses in their place.

But they also charge that this film, and others like it, should not qualify for the Government subsidy, which is equal to 13 per cent of the gross takings at the box office in Italy. This should only be forthcoming, they say, for films made originally in the Italian language, and at least partly shot on location in the country.

The protesters have asked the public prosecutor to investigate whether the law governing the subsidy is being broken. Their cause has been taken up by the actors' union, which staged the demonstration in Rome.

Some of the banners carried by the participants, bearing legends such as "We Want An Italian Cinema" and "Out Of 3,500

The decline of the Italian film industry is leading to protests by the actors' union. Cinecittà, the giant studio complex outside Rome, has deteriorated from night-and-day activity to a near-standstill.

Actors Only 400 Worked in 1977" were designed to call attention to a deep-seated malaise in the industry, which goes well beyond the practice of making some films in languages other than Italian.

Today the Italian movie making industry is something of a wasteland, in sharp contrast with the situation in the 1950s and 1960s; when it was among the most active in the world. Producers and directors from all over the world flocked to Cinecittà, Europe's largest studio complex, on the outskirts of Rome. They also made generous use of the Italian landscape, not only for "Spaghetti Westerns" but also for many quality films. This coincided with the rapid decline of Hollywood, which was slow to react to the "youth revolution" of the 1960s.

But times have changed. Hollywood has recovered, and the moguls have switched to countries like Spain and Mexico, where casts of hundreds can be hired more cheaply than in modern Italy, and all expenses tend to be lower. Meanwhile, the cost for Italian directors of making films at home have soared.

Their changes of covering costs increase with the size of the market which their product can attract. If this is confined only to Italy, the prospects are limited. Their changes are better if the film's appeal extends to countries where English is spoken or understood; hence the temptation to

make even "Italian" films in English, and then dub in the Italian for what is almost entirely a domestic audience.

Even that audience is no longer as loyal as it was, as a result of the belated arrival, long after the rest of Europe, of colour television in Italy.

These days, families which used to be regular cinemagoers prefer to spend their evenings at home, where they can watch films on TV at all hours, thanks to the proliferation of private TV stations around the major cities, such as Milan, Turin and Rome. Some of these stations broadcast virtually nothing but films.

Cinema attendance in Italy was down by about 18 per cent in 1977, resulting in an 8.6 per cent fall in box office takings. In the Milan area, where the defection approximates the national average, for cinemas recently closed down, and the fate of three others is in the balance. Ironically, some others cinemas have converted to live theatre, which is flourishing.

The nature of the crisis is symbolised by the present situation at Cinecittà, which is State-owned. The personnel, some 226 in all, still draw their salary, although most of the time there is no work for them to do.

According to its many critics, Cinecittà today suffers a state of inefficiency which amounts almost to paralysis.

To make matters worse, it is technologically outmoded. It

would be impossible, it is said, for Cinecittà to produce movies like *Star Wars* and *Close Encounters Of The Third Kind* with which Hollywood has been luring people back to the big screen. (Ironically, these films have given a new boost to the British film industry, which has the world's best special effects men. Hollywood had to come to Pinewood Studios, west of London, for the special effects in these two films and in the latest box-office blockbuster, *Superman*.)

True, four years ago, a modernisation programme was proposed at Cinecittà, to cost some 10bn lire (about £6m) of the taxpayers' money, for new facilities and equipment. But under the management of the time, the programme was never realised.

Now the director provisionally in charge for the past two years, Signor Lo Pane, has asked for his contract not to be renewed, in protest at the "inertia" of the public administration.

A new, permanent director has been appointed in his place, Signor Piero Crosta, formerly assistant to Lo Pane, and professional civil servant. He is faced with a daunting task: Cinecittà has become an enormous white elephant, which in 1977 reported a loss of some 5bn lire (about £3m) which was an increase of 35 per cent over the 1976 deficit.

These hard financial facts suggest that it will take more than protest meetings to improve the lot of actors, actresses and directors in Italy. The trouble is not so much that "Italian" films are being made in foreign languages as that foreign movie makers have lost their faith in Italy as an ideal country in which to operate, and show little sign of regaining it.

Financial Times
News Features

MOSCOW—Famous Soviet clown Yuri Kuklachev, winner of the "Gold Crown" Prize in Canada, is preparing to participate in New Year shows for children late in December and early in January. Antaoly Durov, famous Russian tamer of the beginning of this century, entered the circus arena riding a pig. Clown of the Moscow circus Yuri Kuklachev starts his turn being driven by cats' team. Until then there were no trained cats. But Kuklachev's cats not only perform various tricks but participate in circus programmes. Animals and circuses have been Yuri's hobby for the whole of his life. He wanted to enter a circus school but failed and started to work at the

amateur circus set up at the Krasny Oktyabr club. In 1967 he became laureate of the amateur circuses' contest and was at the clown department of the circus school. One of the guests the town of Cherkassy, Yuri noticed a little stray cat and prepared a circus act with it. Later on it was named Strelka and a circus star. Now Yuri has 7 cats—Strelka, Romashka, Keshka, Lyulek, Vaska and Pashka—who demonstrate tricks: one attacks the clown like a tiger and a moment later out her pad for a kiss like a well-brought-up lady, and another performs a pad stand. (photos TASS)



Yuri Kuklachev with his cats.

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Hungary liberalises passport laws under watchful eye of Soviet bloc

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8 — Hungary's passport laws have been liberalised, with the government on record as saying that every citizen has a legal right to travel abroad.

While there are no big practical differences, Hungarians are pleased that travel rights have been enshrined into law. But many are also complaining that the concessions do not go far enough.

Even before, Hungarian travel visas were the most relaxed in Communist Eastern Europe, except for Yugoslavia, whose citizens are generally free to go abroad whenever and as often as they wish.

The latest New Year's relaxation, coinciding with the abolition of visas between Hungary and Austria, is being watched cautiously by neighbouring Czechoslovakia and other Soviet bloc countries.

All Soviet bloc governments impose direct or indirect curbs on travel by their citizens to Western countries, although travel between the seven bloc countries in Europe is relatively free.

The Hungarian-Austrian border, not long ago one of Europe's most tightly guarded crossings, is being closely monitored for "illegals" from elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Communist officials in Prague, East Berlin and other bloc capitals fear the new relaxed atmosphere could somehow make it easier for determined defectors to slip across the 370-kilometre Austrian frontier.

Hungary has taken a lead in easing travel rules in Eastern Europe, adding to its reputation as the most liberal regime in the Soviet bloc in terms of human contacts.

Under the new regulations, government authorities are given wider latitude in granting passports for travel to the West.

Mandatory reasons for refusing passports have been scaled down from six to three, and passports can no longer be automatically withheld from people with relatives who left Hungary without legal permission in the preceding five years.

Legally, passports can be denied for travel to the West only on three basic grounds:

(1) If the individual's journey harms or endangers internal or external security, public order, important public interests, or the legitimate interests of others.

(2) If the would-be traveller intends to visit an organisation or person engaged in hostile activity against a Communist country.

(3) If the traveller's economic resources for his stay abroad are not guaranteed.

Hungarians can be barred from travelling if they are subject to criminal proceedings or police supervision, or if they have a criminal record — but not in all cases, as in the past.

A citizen judged personally responsible for a relative's defection can be denied a passport — but only for five years.

This wipes the slate clean for relatives of virtually all the 200,000 Hungarians who fled the country after the 1956 anti-Soviet uprising.

Hungarians living in the West who choose to keep their citizenship will be issued normal Hungarian passports, instead of special passes, and they will be free to visit Hungary for up to 30 days at any time. In the past, special permission was needed for such visits.

But there will be no change in rules under which a Hungarian travelling to the West is limited to a maximum of five private visits in six years. This has disappointed people who hoped for completely unrestricted travel.

Hungarians now get red passports for travel to Soviet bloc countries, valid for up to ten years, a year and a top limit of about \$535 in East European currencies. They can normally go to Yugoslavia once in two years.

Travellers to Western countries get blue passports, allowing them abroad once in three years as individual tourists with a currency allowance of about \$200, and once in two years as visitors if they

have invitations from relatives or friends.

If they go as visitors, they can take out only \$10. Additionally, they can travel westward without restriction on expensive group package tours.

The government says restrictions are still needed because of a shortage of Western currencies. Last year, about 400,000 Hungarians travelled to the West, and the Interior Ministry says only four in 100 passport applications were refused.

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KNOWING
HOW FAR
PAST
BROKE
WE ARE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON. (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	2.0250/60	U.S. dollars
One Canadian dollar	84.19/22	U.S. cents
One U.S. dollar	1.8403/18	West German marks
	1.9845/60	Dutch guilders
	1.6395/6410	Swiss francs
	28.95/29.00	Belgian francs
	4.2155/85	French francs
	831.50/832.25	Italian lire
	195.55/70	Japanese yen
	4.3220/40	Swedish crowns
	5.0205/25	Norwegian crowns
	5.1090/1115	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was firmer Monday in quiet trading, dealers said, and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.6 at 482.1.

The firmer trend reflected the acceptance by Esso and Shell tanker drivers of the companies' pay offer, but the continuing load haulage dispute still had a negative influence, dealers said.

Net gains among leading shares ranged to 2p while government bonds averaged 1/4 point rises.

American and Canadian shares inclined higher.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your reasoning processes are an opportunity now for much logical and helpful standpoints by which you can add to your present success and extend your influence into more worldly and public channels.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Have little talks with associates and improve mutual business dealings. Give compliments where deserved and gain goodwill.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Put new ideas to work and you can soon command a far greater abundance. Some property matter that is puzzling to you should be discussed with an expert.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your personal living more compact and don't leave loose ends dangling. Be with a good friend during spare time and feel happy.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study your most important goals and know how to better achieve them. Have conversations with partners for best results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Cultivate good friends you want to see a good deal of in the future. Accept invitations that are worthwhile and pleasurable. Be careful in motion.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to please higher-ups more and you gain a good deal now. Get your career working more efficiently during the day and handle credit matters in the evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have a new interest now that could work very much to your benefit. Planning that trip for the near future is wise now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to handle responsibilities in the future more speedily and profitably. Don't become so busy that you neglect loved ones.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact associates early with whom you have had a difference of opinion and come to a better understanding. Do outside work that improves your image.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a more up-to-date system by which to handle your obligations more successfully. Get duties better organized with those of your officers.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have good creative ideas and should do something about them. Much progress can be made today. Evening is fine for entertainment.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you plan them early, you can make the conditions at home much better. Study a new interest and gather all the information you can about it.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ 4
♥ A K Q 6 3
♦ Q 10 4
♣ 6 5 3

WEST

♠ 8 7 2
♥ 7 4
♦ 9 8 3
♣ J 10 9 4

EAST

♠ 10 5
♥ J 10 9 8
♦ K J 5
♣ K 8 7 2

SOUTH

♠ A K J 9 6 3
♥ 5 2
♦ A 7 6 2
♣ A

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

A knowledge of the probabilities was all that declarer needed to bring home a good spade slam on this hand from a recent rubber bridge game at the Club Albarran, the leading bridge club in Paris.

Considering his partner's initial two-over-one response and subsequent spade support, South decided that he should have good play for slam. He simply bid it because neither Blackwood nor a cue-bidding sequence would be likely to elicit the exact information he needed.

West led the top of his club

sequence, and when dummy came down, declarer was reasonably satisfied with his prospects. If hearts were 3-3, there would be no problems — declarer could discard three diamonds on dummy's suit, and he would make an overtrick. However, hearts were more likely to split 4-2. In that case, it seemed declarer would have to find a diamond honor with West, then guess which one it was.

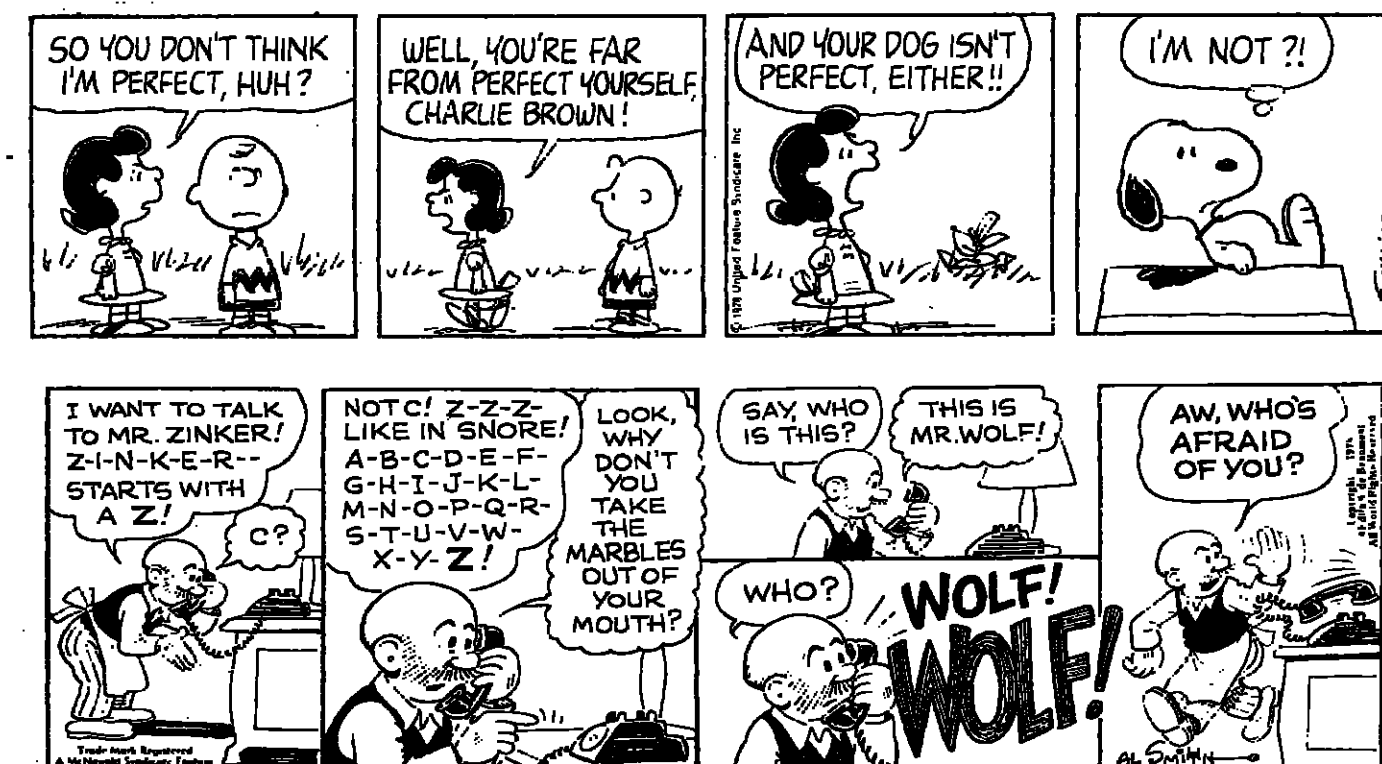
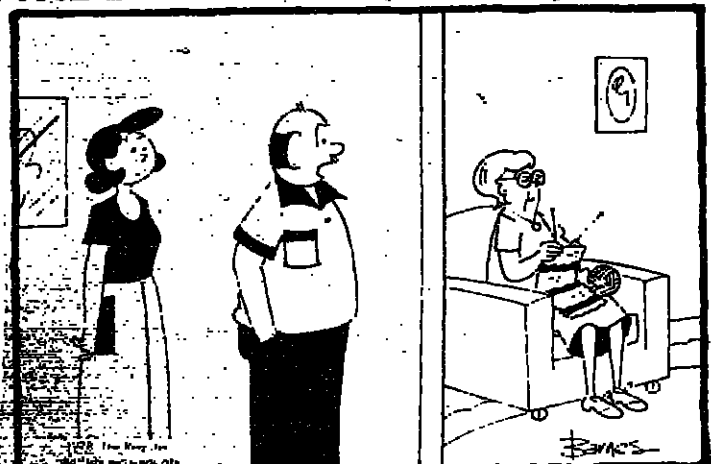
However, declarer did not relish the prospect of being forced to guess the diamond — only a 50 percent chance — which would have been fatal here. Instead, he decided to rely on the almost 85 percent chance of finding hearts either 3-3 or 4-2.

The problem was that there would be no entry to dummy's fifth heart if declarer drew trumps and then played off the top hearts. But South solved that problem very neatly.

Declarer won the ace of clubs and drew trumps. Now, he simply led a heart from his hand and ducked in dummy. East won and tried to cash the king of clubs, but declarer ruffed and led his remaining heart. Dummy's ace-king-queen of hearts drew all the remaining cards in that suit, and the fifth heart provided declarer with a third diamond discard.

Thus, declarer lost only one heart trick!

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



OUT & ABOUT

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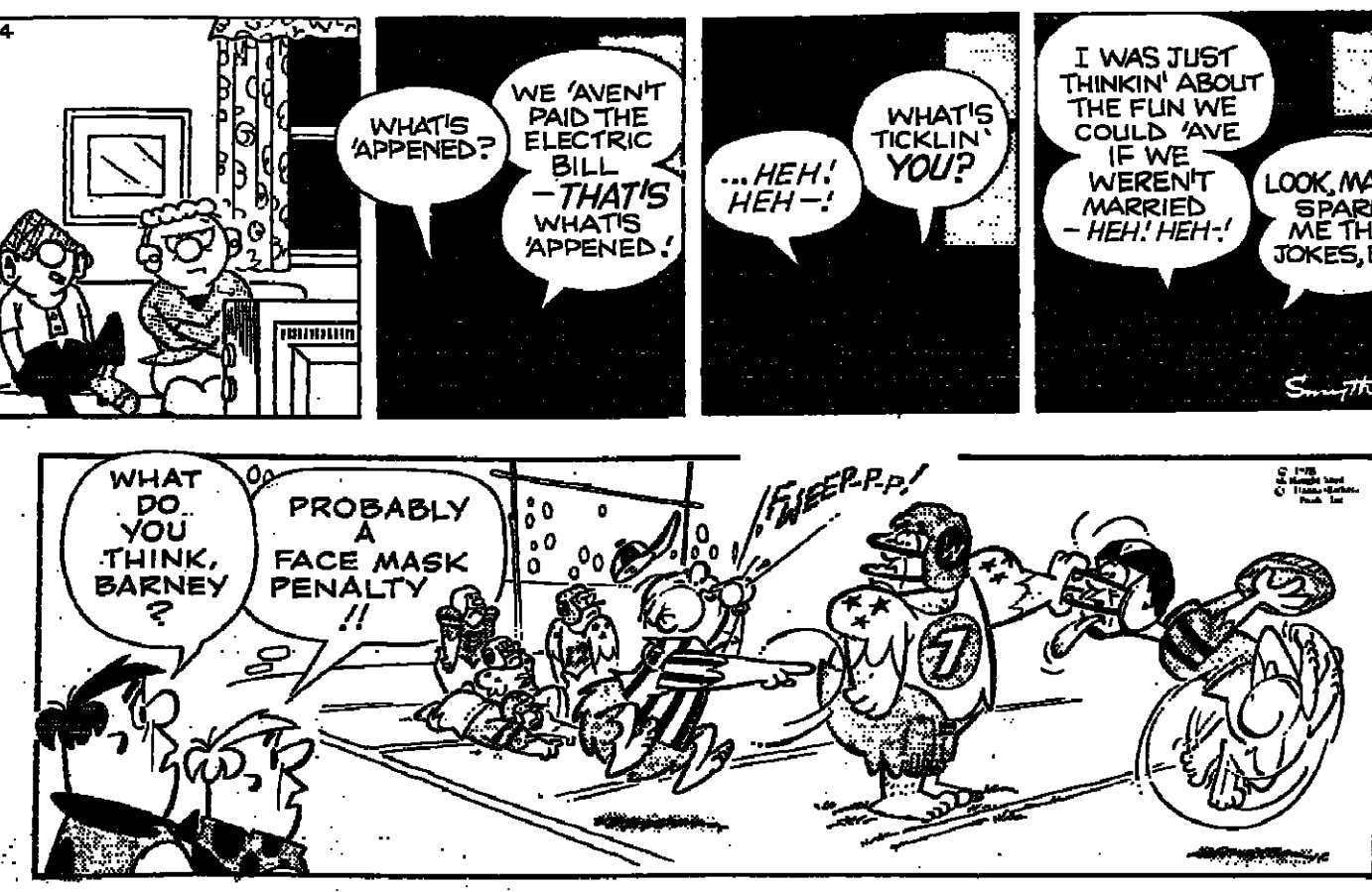
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Tel. 30646. Zarga Cinema Near Street Tel. 82011. Irbid Baghdad Street Tel. 2408. Naour opposite the municipality Tel. 26. Madaba King Abdullah Street Tel. 180. Madaba Tel. 194. KERAK, opposite Ajloun crossroads. See Map.

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Jordan Times Daily Guide

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3:	CHANNEL 6:
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Children programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Sunday	7:45 Zero Ten
7:10 Return to Peyton Place	8:20 Comedy
8:00 News in Arabic	9:10 The Cinema Line
8:30 Arabic Series	10:00 News in English
9:40 Special programme on the eradication of Biterac	10:15 Dallas
10:15 Dallas	
11:00 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:30 In Concert
7:30 News Bulletin	15:00 Concert hour
7:40 Morning show	16:00 News summary
10:00 News headlines	16:05 Easy listening
10:05 Morning show	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 Faces and Places	17:00 Country music
11:00 Sign off	18:00 News Summary
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	18:05 Play of the week
12:10 Radiotheque	19:00 News bulletin
13:00 News summary	19:10 News Reports
13:05 Radiotheque	19:30 Signing off

BBC RADIO

GMT	15:00 Radio Newzeel
04:00 Newswest	15:15 Outlook
04:30 Nature Notebook	16:00 News, Commentaries
04:45 Financial News: Reflections	16:15 Sherlock Holmes
05:00 News: 24 Hours	16:45 World Today
05:30 Sarah Ward	17:00 News
05:45 World Today	
06:00 Newswest	17:00 Books and Writers
06:30 Opera Star	17:30 Take one
07:00 News: 24 Hours	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:30 Sarah Ward	18:00 News: News about Britain
07:45 Beginners Please	18:15 Radio Newzeel
08:00 News: Reflections	18:30 The Farming World
09:00 News: Press Review	19:00 Outlook: News Summary
09:15 World Today	19:30 Stock Market
09:30 Financial News	19:45 Ulster in Focus
09:45 Look Ahead	20:00 News: 24 Hours
09:45 Tony Martin Request	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
10:15 Ulster in focus	21:15 Talkshow
10:30 Discovery	21:45 Nature Notebook
11:00 News: News about Britain	22:00 News: World Today
11:15 Alphabet of Musical Curses	22:25 Financial News
11:30 Sports International	22:35 Book Review: Reflections
12:00 Radio Newzeel	22:45 Sports Round-up
12:15 Sonar	23:00 News, Commentary
12:45 Sports Round-up	
13:00 News: 24 hours	
13:30 The Pleasure's Yours	
14:15 Chinese Herbal Medicine	

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
03:30 The Breakfast Show	19:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters
06:30 News, Pop music, features, listener's questions	20:00 Special English: news, opinion, analyses
07:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
17:30 VOA World Report	21:00 VOA World Report
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of Napoleon"	22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses
18:30 New Music USA	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain (RJ/GF)	7:40 Damascus, London (BA)
7:15 Damascus (SA)	8:15 Damascus (SA)
8:20 Doha, Riyadh (SD)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	9:00 Frankfurt
	9:20 Rome
15:30 New York	10:30 Cairo
16:30 Cairo	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
17:15 Istanbul (SD)	11:20 Istanbul (SD)
20:30 Madrid, Athens	11:45 Kuwait (KAC)
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna	18:15 Riyadh, Doha (SD)
18:00 London, Paris	19:00 Cairo (IR)
18:15 Rome	19:00 Cairo
18:15 Tehran (IR)	19:15 Damascus
18:20 Cairo (EA)	19:25 Cairo (EA)
18:25 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	19:30 Kuwait
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ/GF)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	20:15 Baghdad (IA)
19:15 Frankfurt	21:30 Doha
20:45 Damascus	22:45 Jeddah
22:55 Doha, Muscat (RJ/GF)	
00:01 Cairo (IR)	23:50 Bahrain, Bangkok
	00:45 Tehran (IR)

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Doctors:	Raghadan (24771)
Amman:	Al Wala' (74100)
Awwal Al Hawashid (72350)	Al Nabulsi
Fawa Nino (38198)	Zarga
Irbid:	Al Salam
Adnan Al Hawashid (2440)	Taale
Zarga:	Al Hama (41833)
Bahadddine Al Kadeh	Fawa (23427)
Pharmacies:	Palace of Culture (66955)
Jabal Luvabidh (22062)	Al Urdun (23018)
Jabal Al Ta' (17105)	

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41320
British Council	30147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Hawa Arts Centre	65105
Huana Youth City	67101
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
City Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24301-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36101-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najash (rescue patrol rescue police) (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	72111
Radio, English Service	74124
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sharb Art Gallery	228-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-801
British Cultural Centre	333-594
Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	330-694
Kalbas Theatre	228-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Union Art Gallery	334-419
Zakariya Public Library	111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Information	95997
Municipal water service	115-500
Time (in Arabic)	99

Page 6
Flames stopped from spreading to major oil reserve

Oil tanker explodes while unloading at Irish port; 49 dead

BANTRY, Ireland, Jan. 8 (R)—An oil tanker blew up as it unloaded a cargo of Arabian crude in Ireland's Bantry Bay early today and 49 men died. They were engulfed in a huge fireball or tossed like rag dolls into icy water by the blast. "It was like looking into the flames of hell," a fireman said.

The tanker—the 62,776-ton Betelgeuse—and its crew of 41, some of them teenagers, were French.

Gulf Oil, operators of the Bantry Bay terminal at the southern tip of Ireland, said all the crew were feared dead. So were at least seven Irish dockworkers who were on an offshore jetty alongside when two explosives ripped the Betelgeuse apart. An English surveyor aboard the ship also died.

Flame leapt high into the air and liquid fire spilled across the water. A red glow was seen in the night sky from as far away as Cork, 110 kilometres distant.

Within minutes of the one a.m. (0100 GMT) explosion, the broken-hulled Betelgeuse settled into the sea, its fiery bow and stern jutting grotesquely skyward. So intense was the fire that it burned on in the sunken hulks.

"The poor devils who were caught did not stand a chance," fire officer William O'Brien said. But he and his men did stop flames spreading to the 18 huge oil storage tanks ashore on Whiddy

Island, which contain more than half a million tonnes of crude—the bulk of Irish reserves.

An eerie silence followed the explosions. Then motorboat engines were heard as people who live on Whiddy Island fled their homes.

"The sky was aflame," said Bantry hotelier Vivian O'Callaghan.

Bantry Bay, where English and French fleets fought in 1689, is an Irish beauty spot. But as dawn broke today a pall of black oily smoke hung over the water. Helicopters scoured the sea for corpses and by midday had found 16.

The bodies were too badly burned to be identified. Officials abandoned hope of finding any of the 49 lost men alive.

The doomed Betelgeuse had discharged about two thirds of its cargo of 120,000 tonnes of Saudi Arabian crude when it blew up like a bomb.

It happened, experts said, at the danger point when a tanker unloads, as its emptying holds may

fill with volatile gases.

Neither Gulf nor France's Total oil firm could say immediately what might have caused the Betelgeuse disaster.

A total subsidiary, Compagnie Navale des Petroles, owned the Betelgeuse, which berthed on Saturday.

The Bantry Bay terminal is Gulf's only one in Europe. It opened in 1968 amid controversy over siting it in a place of scenic beauty.

The waters of Bantry Bay are sheltered from Atlantic gales and are deep enough for the biggest supertankers. Oil is brought here from the Middle East to be switched into smaller vessels for delivery to shallower European tanker ports.

Gulf's local manager, American Don Ash, said he believed that pollution from the Betelgeuse would be slight in Bantry Bay.

Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch went to the area, where the government declared a state of emergency. It was Ireland's biggest-ever fire.



New 20-pictures-a-second medical scanner

A development engineer is shown wiring the main control console of a new medical imaging system that can take and store more than 20 pictures of the human body in just one second. Called the Digicamera, the system—developed by a Scottish company—uses a minicomputer that can store pictures and retrieve them for subsequent use. The

system is particularly useful for investigating brain tumours, cancer of the liver and bone and many other related diseases. It enables the doctor to study body functions as they happen, thus providing an instant picture of the patient's condition. (IPS photo)

U.S. oil strike postponed

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 8 (R)—A strike by 60,000 workers against U.S. oil refineries was postponed last night following new contract offers believed to exceed President Carter's seven per cent wage rise guidelines.

A.F. Grosprion, president of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union announced the postponement an

hour before contracts involving 411 local branches were to expire.

Mr. Grosprion said the union's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee decided to postpone the strike because of last minute contract offers received from some unnamed oil companies.

It was presumed the offers exceeded President Carter's wage-price guidelines, since an offer of the seven per cent limit was made by the oil industry earlier.

Mr. Grosprion said the Policy Committee will meet again tomorrow morning to review the new offers.

The negotiations with the industry are considered a crucial test for President Carter's voluntary guideline plans since any award in excess of seven per cent would set a bad precedent for a whole series of other negotiations due to take place this year.

The union, which has 200,000

members in the oil, chemical and related energy fields, is the first to negotiate a contract since the president's request for voluntary wage restraints.

When Mr. Carter said any increase above seven per cent would cause serious problems to his economic plans, oil companies said they would stay with the guidelines.

Jerry Archuleta, a union spokesman, said of the companies initially offered wage increases of seven per cent this year, followed by a six per cent increase next year. The union rejected those offers Dec. 29.

Mr. Grosprion, who had earlier denounced the president's guidelines as harmful to working people, said industry's offers did not even keep pace with the cost of living. The union is demanding "substantial" wage increases for its members. The average wage for members is \$8.82 per hour.

Kuwait slams negative reactions to OPEC's oil price increase

KUWAIT, Jan. 8 (R)—Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, yesterday condemned the angry reaction of some industrial nations to OPEC's decision to increase oil prices this year by 14.5 per cent.

Addressing a conference in Kuwait on energy, trade and shipping, Sheikh Saad said: "We are surprised at the fuss with which some quarters have reacted to OPEC's decision to correct the prices of crude after a two-year freeze."

He said it was neither fair nor logical to freeze oil prices at a time when revenues of oil-producing nations were declining because of inflation, the fall in the dollar's value and increased prices of industrial materials.

At yesterday's session, Mr. Abdel-aziz Al Sakr, chairman of Kuwait's Chamber of Trade and Industry, urged developing coun-

tries to improve and expand their shipping sectors in order to increase their exports.

Price increase

In other news, Kuwait yesterday announced its official selling price for crude oil during the first quarter of this year as \$12.83 a barrel, five per cent above the effective price at the end of last year.

The official Kuwait News Agency, which announced the new price backdated to Jan. 1 also reported that average output in Kuwait last year was 1.9 million barrels a day, 100,000 barrels below the government ceiling on crude oil production and slightly below the 1977 daily average of 1.97 million barrels.

The five per cent oil price

increase in the first quarter of 1979 was decided by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) late last month.

Kuwait's price rise should have been lower because producers of similar heavy crude oils, in low demand in the market, agreed at Abu Dhabi to widen the differential between their oils and the more attractive light crude.

But Kuwait was already discounting five cents from its official price of \$12.27 a barrel earlier last year.

Representatives of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran met here last week and decided that the price of similar Iranian and Saudi crude oils would be reduced by five cents before the five per cent OPEC increase is added on, bringing them into line with the discounted Kuwaiti crude, oil industry sources said.

Tentative agreement expected to end steel strike in W. Germany

KREFELD, West Germany, Jan. 8 (R)—West German steel employers and the IG Metall trade union agreed early yesterday on a settlement which should end the industry's 42-day-old strike.

The dispute, which made 100,000 workers idle and closed 19 major plants, was the first in the German steel industry for half a century.

Union leader Kurt Herb said yesterday the strike would continue until the 200,000 steelworkers in North Rhine-Westphalia, Osnaabrueck and Bremen vote on whether to approve the settlement. No date for the ballot has been fixed but it is expected to take place in a few days.

The settlement was a complicated package which enabled both sides to claim victory.

The employers held out against the union's central demand, the gradual introduction of a 35-hour week. But IG Metall said it was the first union to win six weeks annual holiday.

The union had sought the introduction of shorter working hours as a way of guaranteeing jobs.

Mr. Herb said that despite the retention of the 40-hour week, the settlement contained "a bundle of measures to ensure jobs."

Holidays will be gradually extended so that by 1982 steelworkers get six weeks a year. In addition, there will be complicated phased reduction working hours for shiftworkers and men over 50.

Shiftworkers will now get extra days off a year, and men 50 two extra days. In 1981 will be two more days of shiftworkers and one more older workers. This will mean average working week of 38 hours for a shiftworker.

The agreement on working hours is valid for five years. The West German Government yesterday greeted the settlement. The dispute has been costing industry an estimated \$50 million a week.

Car plants have warned the strike does not end the have to introduce short working in a week's time.

The settlement envisages rise of four per cent, back to Nov. 1. The next wage negotiations will be in 15 months.

The final compromise by both sides was based on osals put forward by Mr. Friedhelm Fathmann, minister in the state of Rhine-Westphalia.

Carter receives high marks at Big Four summit

SAINT FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 8 (R)—President Carter emerged with flying colours from the summit on this French Caribbean island, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

This assessment was shared by officials who accompanied French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and West German

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the talks.

Statement by the European leaders to reporters at the close of the summit yesterday left the clear impression that they were highly satisfied with Mr. Carter.

Reports that policy difference with President Carter might cloud the talks were dispelled by strong expressions of support for his policies toward the Soviet Union.

China and strategic problems involving NATO.

U.S. officials said that, in addition, the president's relationship with Chancellor Schmidt, which warmed up slowly after their first cool meetings in 1977, was now very cordial and fruitful.

Mr. Carter was especially impressed by Mr. Schmidt's assessment of the situation in Turkey, a key NATO ally undergoing severe economic difficulties, they said. The summit discussed possible ways to increase economic aid to Turkey, but no final decisions were made.

The European leaders were impressed by Mr. Carter's grasp of the complex issues in negotiations with the Soviet Union for a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) treaty, diplomats said.

A major achievement of the summit was the backing of the West European leaders for President Carter's policy of improving relations with China without antagonising the Soviet Union, which is engaged in a bitter ideological dispute with Peking.

U.S. officials were delighted by show of united support for Mr. Carter in the SALT negotiations. In turn, European officials said their leaders were impressed by Mr. Carter's pledge of determination "to enhance this development (the opening of Sino-American diplomatic relations) and to ensure that it never becomes an obstacle to détente."

The European leaders stressed

their confidence in Mr. Carter and denied the summit was called because of differences in their relations with the United States.

In an apparent compliment to Mr. Carter, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Schmidt said the world situation, despite a number of crisis areas, was better than it was two years ago when Mr. Carter took office.

Britain's new industrial revolution

By John Lloyd

LONDON: The British Government, it seems, cannot throw enough money at microelectronics. Early in December, Mr. Eric Varley, the Industry Secretary, let it be known that he would spend £400m. on taking a leap into the dark of the microprocessor revolution; and that is before one counts the various grants and funds available under educational and research schemes. Oddly, though, it has to be asked—will it be enough?

The £400m. is being split several ways. Inmos, the controversial silicon chip manufacturing company financed by the state-funded National Enterprise Board, will get £50m. A similar, private venture, jointly owned by the General Electric Company (GEC) and the U.S. semiconductor company Fairchild, will get perhaps as much as £20m. Other companies who declare their intention to mass-produce chips will attract more millions.

Regional incentives to electronic companies, and various training schemes, will take further large amounts, and the "user industries"—the crucial sector which will put microprocessors to use in everything from machine

tools to washing machines—will also be supported. In the next few years—if the strategy succeeds—we should see the first fringes extending beyond the familiar calculators and quartz watches into consumer goods and into industry generally.

This rapid and at times apparently feverish investment has one overriding purpose: the attempt by the government to ensure that the U.K. stays competitive, at least with other European countries, and possibly claws back some of the commanding lead established in microelectronics by the U.S. and Japan.

France—where the state is at least as keen on intervening in the private sector as the U.K.—is sinking around the same kind of money in its industry, and Germany, it is thought, not much less (though there, private investment may reach higher levels).

The U.S. and Japan are already comparatively well established in the use of microelectronics, and the levels of productivity in their leading industries means that their goods will tend to dominate a number of sectors—unless the U.K. can produce to the same standard, and thus prevent massive importing.

Yet the money alone will not be enough. A number of initiatives must be taken if the government

The British Government is sinking £400m. in the microprocessor industry in a bid to keep up with developments elsewhere in the world. The social and technological effects could be as far-reaching as Britain's first Industrial Revolution.

strategy is to be a success. These include:

—The establishment of a significant capability to manufacture microprocessors and memories in the U.K., building up a major export effort. Mass production of these chips can only succeed if (a) the British market takes a large proportion of the output and (b) if overseas markets are open to the products as well. That, in turn, means that the chips must be both regularly available and of a standard and quality not readily obtainable in the home market.

—The use of microelectronic components by U.K. companies. A central consideration here is the U.K. Post Office, which is aiming to bring in its new all-electronic "System X" exchange by the early

1980s. If System X succeeds, it will be a major customer for a range of different chips. Besides the Post Office, other U.K. concerns, public and private, must develop products which are in a real sense children of the microelectronic age. Consumer products, like televisions, cookers, washing machines and audio equipment, TV games, home computers, calculators and watches; office equipment, like electronic typewriters, word processors, computers again, facsimile equipment; industrial machinery, like computer-controlled machine tools and robots—all of these must be introduced and find a market over the next few years.

—The training of the workforce, at every level, in the use of the new

technology. This is in many ways the most critical task of all, and one where difficulties are most obvious. The U.K. has traditionally lost many of its best electronics engineers to the U.S. A way must be found of keeping them in the U.K. That means, first, training more of them, encouraging engineering and science graduates to acquire microelectronic skills. It means re-training executives in industry, either to become microelectronic engineers or at least to understand and accept the changes they will be required to make. It means large-scale re-training of the workforce in new tasks, some of them quite different from, and more complex than, those they perform at the present. The bottleneck in skills in these areas is presently very narrow indeed. The U.K. is not producing enough engineers or skilled workers at the moment, and future needs will be much greater.

—The adoption of different attitudes to production and work. Microelectronics do not simply require to be learned. They bring with them the need for people to be able to switch functions rapidly, to regard production as short rather than long term, to see innovation as a constant process. This is a change in attitude rather than in skills, and is to that extent difficult to achieve. For this "revolution"—if such it is—is profoundly unsettling, especially to those whose jobs may be at risk. The optimistic claim that more jobs—if different—will result, but no-one knows for sure.

The trade unions thus have a central role, and it will be of necessity a different one from that they have adopted in the past. Because of their power, they must act as a medium for organising the change in their members' working lives—and in doing so, it is likely that they will become more involved in decisions traditionally regarded as managerial. In short, industrial democracy is almost a precondition of a successful adoption of the new techniques.

It will not be the first time that great industrial changes have had profound effects on social and political arrangements. The adoption of the factory system in the 19th century created what we now know as the "working class".

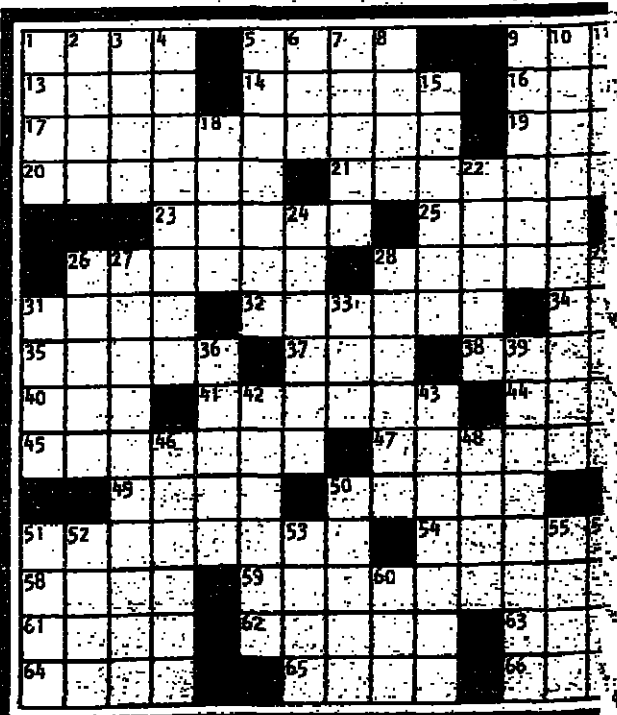
Microelectronics will not destroy it, but it will mean that workers must to a significant extent become their own managers, or be reduced to spectators of changes they do not understand.

FINANCIAL TIMES
NEWS FEATURES.

THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. F.

ACROSS	25 Where the	41 "Night of	10 Escape
1 Flaming	diner is	the —	11 Rajah's
2 Gorge Dam	used; var.	— by the	spouse
3 is here	26 Spain and	papers	12 "o' "
4 Fix the	Portugal	45 Owl parrots	15 Hashi
5 decor	28 Grade	47 Wished	18 Actor
6 Shelter, in	school	49 Potpourri	Dullea
7 Paris	textbook	50 Cancel	22 Short
8 Judge's	31 Israeli	51 Protector	under
9 frock	dance	54 Mexican	blanket
14 Makes a	32 Family cir-	58 Hindustani	24 Birth
salary	cle member	59 Meals	26 Aeger
16 Talk big	34 Harem room	61 Louver	regior
17 Bookcase	35 Motionless	62 Lily plant	27 Dawn
19 Wine comb.	37 Clock	63 Afternoon	28 Black
20 form	numbers	functions	29 Sharp
21 Picture	38 Marches	64 "— of the	30 Remo
22 Candlestick	doggedly	Kingdom	31 Bunk
Park player	40 Spy group	65 Solar disk	33 Linds
	letters	66 Comfort	of TV

DOWN	39 Educ
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4 Helmet	letter
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